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SIXTEENTH YEAR.

10 PAGES

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1906

10 PAGES

VOL. XVI. NO. 350

END OF THE WEEK END OF RATE BILL

Nobody is Dissatisfied Now, Outside of the Minority

A Sentiment of the Regret Likely to be Expressed Over the Conversion of the Much Talked of Bill Into a Party Measure.

Washington, May 6.—Practically all the members of the United States senate agree in predicting that the present week will see the end of the discussion on the railroad rate bill. There is among the republican senators some disposition to antagonize the compromise provision for the judicial review of the findings of the interstate commerce commission, but the fact that this provision is accepted by the conservative senatorial leaders on the one hand and by the president on the other renders it practically certain that the amendment will in the end be accepted as a party measure and that it will receive most, if not all, of the votes of the republican senators.

It remains to be seen what effect the consolidation of the republican party will have upon the democratic senators. There is little doubt that they will criticize their political antagonists, but it is not probable that they will carry their opposition to the extent of trying to postpone the final vote on the bill for any length of time. The democrats will probably content themselves with expressing surprise that the bill should be transformed into a party measure, and then after chaffing their opponents, will let the vote be taken, each man voting according to his own personal views.

There is no agreement among the republicans as to whether the bill should be otherwise amended and it is probable that a day or two will elapse before any policy on that point can be determined. The consideration of the bill will proceed in accordance with the unanimous agreement of the measure being considered section by section and each section disposed of in order. The proceedings of last Friday, the only day on which the session has been in session under agreement, indicates that there is little prospect of any great general change in the measure.

At this time, it seems probable that changes may be made, giving the commission power to compel trunk lines to make connection with other lines and prohibiting the transportation companies from engaging in the production of commodities.

Amendments for the accomplishment of both these purposes will be urged and so far comparatively little opposition to them has been developed. Opinions differ as to the length of time that may be required for the completion of the bill and estimates vary all the way from Wednesday to Saturday. The principal debate will be on the question of court review, which will probably be reached by Tuesday. After that is disposed of, there will be little heart left for anything else, and whatever may be effected will most likely be acted upon after comparatively little discussion.

There are as yet no plans for taking up other measures after the rate bill shall have been disposed of, but it is expected that some of the appropriation bills will be ready for consideration by that time. The discussion of the nomination of Mr. Barnes, assistant secretary to the president, as postmaster of the city of Washington, will also proceed when opportunity offers.

THE HOUSE.

Washington, May 6.—The national house of representatives will complete the naval appropriation bill this week. If the foreign affairs committee can get the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill ready in time, action also may be taken on that measure.

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THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT

The National Assembly Convenes This Week

The First Important Matter Will be Devising of an Agrarian Reform Project

St. Petersburg, May 6.—The national assembly of Russia, to which so many hopes for the future of that country are pinned, will be convened at the Tauride palace in St. Petersburg on Thursday, May 10.

Never before in the history of Russia has there been an assembly which, with the sanction and approval of the government, has represented the people. It would, therefore, appear to be an experiment, upon the outcome of which will depend the future of Russia.

The national assembly, or duma, was granted by the emperor August 19, 1905, and, according to the official announcement, "is established for the preliminary study and discussion of legislative propositions, which, according to the fundamental laws, go up through the council of the empire to the supreme legislative authority." The composition of the council of the empire, or upper house, one-half appointed by the emperor and one-half elected from the nobility and clergy, would seem sufficiently pliable to block the duma, should it be in opposition to the crown.

In the manifesto issued on March 6, 1906, was an innocent looking provision, placing beyond the jurisdiction of parliament and consigning for consideration to commissions of the council of the empire and the representatives of the minister of finance, charges of malfeasance against officials of the government, the establishment of stock companies with special privileges and questions relating to entailed estates, titles of nobility, etc.

The government retains the power to promulgate "temporary" laws during the recesses of parliament, and, as the parliament is subject to dissolution by imperial ukase, the government is in a position in time of stress to rid itself of any obnoxious legislation and proclaim such laws as it deems necessary.

Three hundred and seventy-one members have been elected to the assembly, of which the constitutional democrats have a clear working majority. The oath to be taken by the members is: "We promise to perform our duties to the best of our knowledge and ability and in all loyalty to his majesty, and mindful only of the welfare of Russia."

The first and all-important matter will be the agrarian problem, and recent dispatches from St. Petersburg seem to indicate that the government will work in accord with the assembly in this matter by proposing the formation of a parliamentary commission to elaborate plans for an agrarian project. This will practically mean the acceptance of the decision of the constitutional democrats. It was first announced that the duma would be opened by the emperor, but this plan has since been abandoned.

BOMBTHROWER'S INAUGURATE AIM

Unsuccessful Attempt to Assassinate Governor-General of Moscow.

Moscow, May 6.—A bomb was thrown at the carriage of Vice Admiral Dousaboff, governor general of Moscow, as he was being driven to the palace today. He was wounded in the foot and his aide de camp and a sentry were killed.

The man who threw the bomb is reported to have been killed. He wore an officer's uniform. Access to the palace is barred.

Governor General Dousaboff was returning in an open carriage from the Uspenskiy cathedral, and the outrage took place outside the carriage entrance to his palace. Several bystanders were injured.

According to the route decided in advance, the governor general should have returned to the palace by the side entrance, but during the journey the driver changed his route and thereby ran into the peril he was seeking to avoid.

Dousaboff's life was saved by the poor aim of his would-be assassin. The bomb exploded on the pavement several paces to the rear of his carriage, hurling the mutilated corpse of the terrorist several yards backward and tearing off one arm and the face of an aide, who was descending from the carriage. Dousaboff was thrown from his carriage and under the horses' heels. His back was burned and his leg bruised, but he was able to walk unassisted into the palace. The coachman's skull was fractured, and he was taken to a hospital. It is thought the assassin was the student in whose room a bomb exploded Saturday, killing three accomplices, but who at the time was watching the palace from a room in the hotel opposite.

PEACE PROSPECT STILL UNMARRED

The Smooth Program for Settling Anthracite Disagreement.

Scranton, Pa., May 6.—Nothing developed today to disturb the general belief that the strike of the mine workers has been averted. There seems to be every assurance that the subscale committee will go to New York early tomorrow morning for a conference with the operators and will be assured by the latter that no discrimination will be shown in case the men are ordered back and that the terms of an agreement to last, will be readily agreed upon.

It is expected that the convention will ratify the report of the subscale committee and vote for a resumption of work on Monday, May 14, under the old award of the anthracite strike commission.

CHURCHES AND THEATRES AID.

Thousands Contribute to San Francisco Relief in New York.

New York, May 6.—In church and theatre here today thousands thronged to the contribute to the San Francisco relief fund. In many of the churches a collection was taken; there were meetings for this purpose in all the branches of the Young Men's Christian association; baseball enthusiasts at the American League park contributed, and a big sum was collected at a meeting of the Volunteers of America.

GOT THE BETTER OF TYPHOID.

Mexico City, May 6.—The typhoid epidemic is practically stamped out, only two cases and one death being reported yet. Since October 1, there have been 372 cases and 78 deaths.

ENGRAVER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Fred Townsend Drowns Himself in Pond at Loomister, Mass.

Loomister, Mass., May 6.—Fred Townsend, an engraver, 30 years of age, committed suicide today by drowning himself in Whitney's pond. Townsend had been in ill health for some time, and his inability to work made him despondent. He was a native of Stonington, Me., where his father lives.

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THE PAST WINTER'S BIG WRECK LIST

One Lesson Taught, Need of Bulkhead Protection.

New York, May 6.—Four million dollars is the estimated loss of marine underwriters for the past winter. In addition to this insurance company loss, the North Atlantic alone has exacted a grim sea-toll of at least eighty-five lives.

The past five months have been particularly disastrous for shipping. Of the New England coast and the maritime provinces of Canada fifty-four ships have gone down. As usual, the seamen suffered most severely. Thirty-seven craft of this description, nine steamers and eight barges comprise a list of disasters representing a money loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in addition to the human lives swallowed up by the waves.

The worst disaster of the winter in our waters was the wreck of the steamship British King, off Sable Island, March 11, on her way from New York to Antwerp. At least twenty lives were lost. The winter's list of wrecks began in November with the sinking of the Norwegian steamer Turbin, in sight of Clark's Harbor, N. S. Fourteen men went down with the Turbin. A fortnight later the British steamer Lunenburg sank a few minutes after striking a rock off the Magdalen islands, resulting in the loss of a dozen lives and the cargo. From then until the end of March wrecks were hardly a week without its shipwreck.

These and the more serious steamer wrecks in the English channel have impressed upon underwriters the necessity for more effective measures to prevent the sinking of vessels whose water-tight compartments are supposed to but do not insure them against loss from ordinary punctures of the hull. Water-tight bulkheads, only make a ship unsinkable when all the doors below the waterline are closed. In most disasters at sea the doors can not be closed by hand, and there is an increasing demand for the more general adoption of power bulkhead doors. With this arrangement the doors can be closed from above decks in time of danger merely by the turn of a hand wheel. Without these "long arm" electrical power doors the closing of the bulkhead openings is left to the crew, whose first idea is to get on deck as soon as possible. It is a fair estimate, experts say, that not one of fifty vessels that are now lost at sea would go down if they had the means of quickly closing their water-tight doors that the navy department is putting on all the new United States warships.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICIALS ENJOY A SUNDAY REST

But the Work of Dynamiting and Reconstructing Goes On

A Revision of the List of the Discovered Dead Reduces the Number Slightly—Soldiers Buried Under a Wall Thrown Down by Explosion.

San Francisco, May 6.—The first disaster in connection with dynamiting dangerous walls by the engineers of the army took place today. Smaller quantities of explosives than were used last week are now being fired, and this necessitates two or more charges of dynamite being exploded before the desired result is attained. This morning the engineers were working in the downtown district. Twice had dynamite been exploded under the facade of a tall ruin, and a third charge was being inserted when the wall fell. Three soldiers were buried, but a mass of twisted iron partly shielded them, and only one was seriously hurt.

This has been the first day of official rest that the city has had since the beginning of its distress. All of the municipal departments were closed with the exception of the police stations and hospitals, and Franklin hall, the seat of San Francisco's government, was deserted. The police have had little or nothing to engage their attention.

THE BATTLESHIP IS STILL AGROUND

Condition of the Rhode Island Believed to Be Serious.

Norfolk, Va., May 6.—Despite the efforts of three of the most powerful wrecking tugs in the service of the government, the United States battleship Rhode Island is still ashore off York Spit, in Chesapeake bay. There is no hope that the big frigate will be pulled into deep water on the next high tide unless a favorable wind arises to assist the powerful tugs. The condition of the ship is reported to be unfavorable. The government officials decline to give out information other than the bare statement that the ship is still ashore.

Members of the Virginia Pilots association say the ship is in a serious condition. The bottom at the mouth of York river is a hard one, and old pilots declare a ship as heavy as the Rhode Island, if it remains ashore in that vicinity any length of time, will meet with serious injury.

AMERICAN SAILORS IN ROW.

Several Wounded in Fight With Police at Guantanamo.

Havana, May 6.—Dispatches from Guantanamo state that thirty intoxicated American sailors became involved in a row with townspeople and policemen.

Shots were fired and several sailors were wounded, one being hit under the arm.

STOOD OFF MOB

A MEMBER KILLED

Tennessee Community Sought to Rid Itself of a Resident.

Nashville, Tenn., May 6.—Marvin Winters was shot and killed and Thomas Stewart and his young daughter were severely wounded during an attack by a mob on Stewart's home near Pleasant View, Cheatham county, last night. No reason for the attack is known.

A few days ago Stewart received a letter warning him that if he and his family did not leave the neighborhood within ten days they would all be killed. About 12 o'clock Saturday night a mob surrounded Stewart's house and opened fire on it, and Stewart and his daughter were wounded. Stewart returned the shots and the mob scattered. This morning the body of Marvin Winters was found about fifty yards from the Stewart home.

The shot that killed Winters came from a gun of larger caliber than Stewart's, and today Jim Hunt, Eph Boyle and Newton Winters were arrested, charged with complicity in the murder of Winters. No light has been thrown on the manner of Winters' death.

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When you're longing for a rest, Take my advice and get a test Of Donofrio's Crystallized Cactus Candy. You'll enjoy it I'm sure, 'Cause it's wholesome, also pure. For it's made by Donofrio's hand, This great wonder of the land.

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SECOND-CLASS MATTER REVISION SUGGESTED

A Recommendation to Congress by Postmaster-General.

Washington, May 6.—Postmaster General Cortelyou recommended to congress the appointment of a commission to inquire into the subject of second class mail matter with a view to ascertaining what modifications of the present second class laws are necessary, the commission to render its report to congress not later than December 10, 1906.

The postmaster general in his recent annual report, recommended congress a thorough review of the whole subject of second class mail matter, and the enactment of statutes to take the place of those existing, which would render necessary the consideration of such questions as those upon which second class matter now depends.

In recommending this commission he said: "The existing statutes regulating the second class of mail matter are out of date; they do not meet modern requirements of the publishing industry, and the administration of them unnecessarily and unreasonably hampers the publishers of bona fide newspapers and periodicals."

WHAT HE ORDERED SAYS THE PRESIDENT

Speaking of the Prospect of Rate Legislation.

Washington, May 6.—President Roosevelt today reiterated his views on railroad rate legislation in a telegram sent to the legislative committee of the Pennsylvania state senate.

The telegram reads: "I am happy to tell you that not only am I standing on my original position as regards rate legislation, but it seems likely that congress will take this position too. The Hepburn bill meets my views, as I have from the beginning stated. The Allis amendment is only declaratory of what the Hepburn bill must mean, supposing it to be constitutional, and no genuine friend of the bill can object to it without stultifying himself."

"In addition, I should be glad to get certain amendments, such as those commonly known as the Long and Overman amendments, but they are not vital, and even without them the Hepburn bill, with the Allis amendment, contains practically exactly what I have both originally and always asked for since, and, if enacted into law, it will represent the longest step ever yet taken in the direction of solving the railroad rate problem."

WEATHER TODAY.

Washington, May 6.—Forecast: For Arizona, fair Monday and Tuesday.

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